

[redacted]
BOKI, Béla, Dr., József, MIKOLITS, Ilona; Institute of Pathological Physiology (Korányi Intézet) of the Medical University (Orvostudományi Egyetem) of Budapest.

"Further Observation of the Immature Effect of Diclorophenoxyacetic Acid on the Nervous System."

Budapest, Mérnöktani Folyóiratok, Vol 15, No 1, Feb 63, pp 3-16.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] A,b-Diclorophenoxyacetic acid (DIFENOT), given to thyreidectomized rats thyroxine treated cuts, had an effect on the electroencephalogram noticeable in 24 hours as a slowing and an increase in the amplitude. Five days later, large, slow, tonic waves of 4-3 cps and 100-190 microvolts dominated the picture. The latencies following stimulation of the formatio reticularis becomes significantly shorter or disappears. On this basis, it is supposed that the point of action of diclonil is primarily in the cortical and subcortical central nervous system. The thyroid and heart disturbances are the consequences of various subcortical paralyses. Of 16 references, seven are Hungarian, the rest is Western.

[1/1]

BOKI, János, SOS, József, with the technical assistance of Dr. MIKOLITS, Ilona; Institute of Pathological Physiology (Korányi Intézet) of the Medical University (Orvostudományi Egyetem) of Budapest.

"Effect of Magnesium on Kidney Damage Caused by Cardiopathogenic Diet."

Budapest, Mérnöktani Folyóiratok, Vol 15, No 1, Feb 63, pp 42-45.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The effect of cardiopathogenic diets with and without magnesium enrichment was tested on the urine dilution and concentration tests with rats. The cardiopathogenic diet results in a cessation of the concentrating ability of the kidneys while the magnesium enriched diet raises the concentrating ability back to the level of control animals. Of ten references, six are Eastern European, the rest is Western.

[1/1]

HUNGARY

GATI, Tibor, RICH, Imre, SELMECI, Laszlo, SOS, Jozsef; Institute of Pathological Physiology (Kornai-Tetanyi Inteset) of the Medical University (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem) of Budapest, and the Peterfy Sandor Street Hospital (Peterfy Sandor utca 1 Korhaz) of Budapest.

"Hypertension in Rats Caused by Lithium."

Budapest, Kisarletes Orvostudomany, Vol 15, No 1, Feb 63, pp 53-57.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] Intraperitoneally administered lithium chloride led to hypertension in rats within six weeks. The onset was dependent on the dosage. Independent of the dosage, enlargement of the heart and of the adrenals but not of the kidneys was observed. Histologically, slight parenchymal degeneration was seen in the kidney, lipids disappeared from all three layers of the adrenals, but there was no change in the heart. The hypertension, similar to that caused by sodium chloride, is ascribed to a disturbance of the extracellular space and the electrolyte content of the extracellular fluid. Of 20 references, one is Hungarian, the rest is Western.

1/1

POLAND-HUNGARY

SOS, Jozef, Chair of Pathophysiology, Medical Academy in
Budapest (Hungary) [Original version not given] [Translated
by DABROWSKI, Stanislaw, Dr. med. (Affiliation not given)]

"Alimentary Deficiency as a Cause of Various Diseases."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 19-20, 6-13
May 63, pp 684-689.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] Review of
the literature and author's work on the disorders involved
in alimentary deficiency on the whole, aminoacids in parti-
cular, and methionine, tryptophane, glutamic-acid--tyrosine
antagonists, and isoleucine in detail. The article reports
the interesting results obtained with so-called combined
diets on experimental coronary cardipathia and myocardial
infraction and notes the role of experimental dietology
in the studies of the pathogenesis of various pathological
syndromes. Although the text refers to at least 37 refer-
ences, only four (4) Russian ones are listed at the end
of the article.

1/1

HUNGARY

SELMECI, L., GATI, T., and SOS, J., of the Institute of Pathophysiology
of the Medical University, Budapest [Original version not given].

"The Role of Sex in the Development of Experimental Cardiomyopathy"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Supplement
to Vol 22, 1963; p 14.

Abstract [Authors' English summary, modified]: On the basis of experiments with rats it was found that the development of dietary cardiomyopathy is decisively influenced by sex differences and hormonal activity, with the survival rate being higher in females.

1/1

HUNGARY

HARMOS, G., PUCSOK, J., ROMICS, L., CSEMI, A., and SOS, J., of the Institute of Pathophysiology of the Medical University, Budapest [Original version not given].

"Histochemistry of Dietary Cardiac Lesions"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Supplement to Vol 22, 1963; p 15.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: To exert a dietary influence on cardiac metabolism, an atherogenic diet (S-60) and a cardiopathogenic diet (S-65) were fed. The succinic dehydrogenase, ATPase, alkaline phosphatase and PAS reactions, the methylene blue extinction (at pH 2.62) and the SH content of the heart and the coronaries were studied. Under the experimental conditions employed dietary factors produced profound metabolic changes in the heart and the coronaries. These were demonstrated histochemically earlier and more sensitively than by the usual histological techniques.

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HUNGARY

RIGO, J., SIMON, G., HEGYVARI, C., and SOS, L., of the Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Budapest [Original version not given].

"Effect of Magnesium on the Changes of Myocardial Potassium Content"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Supplement to Vol 22, 1963; p 15.

Abstract [Authors' English summary, modified]: The results indicate that in a medium rich in magnesium the potassium uptake by the heart muscle is increased and the potassium output is decreased.

1/1

TOTH, T.; SOS, J.

Effect of cardiopathogenic diet on the serum lipoprotein level
in the cock. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24 no.2:249-252
'63.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Budapest.
(DIET) (LIPOPROTEINS) (HEART DISEASES)
(CORONARY DISEASE) (PATHOLOGY)
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (PHYSIOLOGY)

SOS, Jozsef, dr.

Nervous system disorders of nutritional origin. Orv. hetil. 104

no.12:530-534 24 Mr '63.

(DEFICIENCY DISEASES) (BRAIN DISEASES) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

HUNGARY

GLENCSER, F., GATI, T., GYENGES, K., and SOS, J. of the Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Budapest, and Hungarian Army Medical Corps [Original version not given].

"Effect of Cardiopathogenic Diet on the Thiopental Anesthesia"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Supplement to Vol 22, 1963; p 1b.

Abstract [Authors' English summary, modified]: In rat experiments with sleep induced with thiopental it was found that thiopental anesthesia is contraindicated by nutritional disturbances of the heart muscle.

1/1

MUNGARY

DESI, J., NIKOLITS, I., and SOS, J., of the Institute of Pathophysiology
Medical University, Budapest [Original version not given].

"Central Nervous Lesions Caused by Cardiopathogenic Diet"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Supplement
to Vol 22, 1963; pp 16-17.

Abstract [Authors' English summary, modified]: It has been investigated whether the cardiopathogenic diet S-65 would damage the heart muscle or disturbs also the central nervous regulation. It was found that functional nervous changes occurred during the first week of the experiment, whereas the myocardial lesion developed in the fifth week. Hence increased central nervous excitability may probably have a role in the development of myocardial lesions.

1/1

DESI, János, and SOS, József, of the Institute for Pathophysiology at
the Medical University (Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettszeti
Központ), Budapest.

"Experimental Lesions of the Central Nervous System Induced by
Uridine-monophosphate"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 23,
No 1, 1963, pp. 16-17.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: By chronic
uridine-monophosphate recurring and extinguishing conditioned reflexes
it was demonstrated in rats that interaction with uridylcoenzymyl.
This causes progressively serious functional changes in the central
nervous system. The central changes appeared on the first day, while
peripheral manifestations considerably later. An observation to this
pertains may be of potential interest in labor hygiene. Nine references,
including 1 Foreign and 8 Domestic.

1/1

HUNGARY

DESI, Illes, NIKOLITS, Ilona, and SOS, Jozsef, of the Institute for Pathophysiology at the Medical University (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete) in Budapest.

"Central Nervous Effect of Cardiopathogenic Diet"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 23, No 2, 1963, pp. 205-210.

Abstract: [English article; authors' English summary] In rats fed on a cardiopathogenic diet the electro-encephalogram showed since the first week of the experiment an increasing excitatory activity, both spontaneous and in response to electrical stimulation. In spite of daily reinforcements, the conditioned-reflex responses soon began to diminish. Infarctoid cardiac lesions did not develop until after the fifth week of the experiment. It was therefore assumed that the increased excitation of the nervous system, too, might play a role in the development of the cardiac changes. Eight references, including 5 Hungarian, 1 German, and 2 Western.

1/1

HUNGARY

SZEGENI, Istvan, Dr., RMIC, Janos, Dr., SOD, Jozsef, Dr; Medical University of Budapest, Institute of Pathology (Budapest Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korreleitani Intezet) and Capital City Hospital Veszprem (Fovarosi Korhaz Veszprem).

"The Damping-off of Experimentally Induced Hypertension and Arteriosclerosis with Tubercolin, BCG and Mycobacterium Extracts."

Budapest, Orvosi Szemle, Vol 104, No 8, 24 Feb, 1973, pages 38-45.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Hypertension and arteriosclerosis produced with Cgypyreneaminoster in rats is fostered off with PCH. Similar effect is obtained with tuberculin treatment. The mycobacterium extract and capsular antigen were also effective against the hypertensive effect on hypotension and arteriosclerosis. The already induced hypertension decreased to normal values under the influence of mycobacterium extracts. 10 Western, 5 Russian, 10 European references.

SEARCHED

SOS, Jozsef, Dr; Hogyes Memorial Lecture, 21 Nov 1962. [No affiliation given]

"Disturbances of the Nervous System Caused by Nutrition."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 12, 24 Mar 63, pages 529-534.

Abstract: Neurological disturbances caused by aritaminosis are mentioned. Experiments with the lack of amino acids such as lysine and glutamic acid are reported. Disturbances caused by a weed killer, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid - a tyrosine antagonist - are discussed in detail. A similar problem was presented by an industrial poison, tri-orthocresyl phosphate, which seems to act as a vitamin E antagonist. Actually, it is probably a pseudoantimetabolite. Because of its inhibitory effect on cholinesterase, acetylcholine is retained. Detailed experiments on the subject are presented. The neurological effects of a cardiopathogenic diet used in animal experiments are also discussed. Functional, chemical and morphological changes were noted in the brain of animals fed with the diet which point to a central nervous system factor in the experimental infarctoid cardiopathies. 20 Eastern European, 18 Western references.

1/1

HUNGARY

CSATAY, Laszlo, Dr, SOS, Jozsef, Dr, FRENKL, Robert, Dr; Medical University of Budapest, Institute of Pathophysiology (Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet).

"The Testing of Adrenal Function in Experimental Hypertension."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 15, 14 Apr 63, pages 683-686.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Rats made hypertensive by neurogen stimulation showed an elevation of adrenal secretion on the fifth week of the experiment which normalized again on the seventh week. Hypertension proceeded slightly the increased adrenal function. In hypertension produced by continuous doses of tri-o-cresylphosphate, the corticosterone level of the venous blood of the adrenals rises on the sixth week. In the twelfth week hyperfunction was observed in some animals while most of them showed a hypofunction of the adrenals. The hormone synthesizing ability of the adrenals showed similar changes. The hypertension precedes the increase in adrenal function it is therefore unlikely that the adrenals would have a primary role in the development of hypertension. The morphological picture, weight of the adrenals does not change in proportion with the changes in hormone production or synthesis. 4 Eastern European, 17 Western references.

'71

SOS, Jozef

Malnutrition as a cause of diseases. Pol. tyg. lek. 18 no.19/20:
684-689 6-13 My '63.

1. Z katedry Patofizjologii Akademii Medycznej w Budapeszcie.
(METHIONINE) (TRYPTOPHAN) (GLUTAMATES)
(TYROSINE) (ISOLEUCINE) (ANEMIA, MACROCYTIC)
(ANEMIA, PERNICIOUS) (LEUKOPENIA)
(LYMPHOCYTES) (THROMBOCYTOPATHY)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (KIDNEY DISEASES)

HUNGARY

SOS, Jozsef, Dr; [affiliation not given].

"The Role of Markusovszky in the Development of the Medical Faculty."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 27, 7 July 1963, pages 1281-1283.

Abstract: The author discusses the role Markusovszky played in the planning and building of the medical faculty of the University of Budapest, about a hundred years ago. The article was delivered as a lecture at the presentation of the Markusovszky prizes by this journal. No references.

1/1

BUDAVERI, I.; POSCH, E.; SOS, J. Techn. assistance: BARTOS, E.; KIRALY, O.

Changes in the glycoproteid fractions of rat serum and tissue
in infarctoid cardiopathy. Cor. vasa 6 no. 2:147-152 '64.

1. Department of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Budapest,
Hungary.

SOS,J.; LEHOCZKY,T.; HALTY, Margit.

Histopathologic changes of the central nervous system in experimental angiocardiology. Acta morph. acad. sci. Hung. 12 no.4:371-378 '64

1. Department of Pathophysiology (Director: Prof. J.Sos), University Medical School, Budapest and Department of Neurology (Head: Prof. T.Lehoczky), Municipal Istvan Hospital (Director: J. Katona), Budapest.

GATI, Tibor; RIGO, Janos; GYENGE, Kalman; SOS, Jozsef; Technikai asszisztens:
FEKETE, Katalin; JONA, Margit

Cardiovasopathogenic diet, effect of Ca and Mg on the strength of
the cold pressor reflex in rats. Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no.4:380-384
Ag '64.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.

SOMOGYI, Istvan; RIGO, Janos; SOS, Jozsef; MUDROCKY, Endre; FOLDES, Istvan

Prevention of hypertension caused by hypervitaminosis D₂ with
the use of Mycobacterium tuberculosis extracts. Tuberkulozis
17 no.6:161-164 Je '64.

1. A Fcvarosi Kornaz, Visegrad (ig.: Somogyi Istvan dr.), a
Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete (ig.:
Sos Jozsef dr. az MTA lev. tagja) es az Orszagos Koranyi Tbc
Intezet (ig.: Boszormenyi Miklos dr. kandidatus, tud. ig.:
Foldes Istvan dr. kandidatus) kozlemenye.

SOS, J.; GATI, T.; KEMENY, T.; RIGO, J. Technical assistance: SCHNELL,
Maria; JONA, Margit; SZABO, Ilona

Infarctoid cardiac lesions induced by dietetic factors in the
dog. Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 20 no.1:1-8 '64

Infarctoid cardial lesions induced by dietetic factors in the
cock. Ibid.: 9-15

1. Institute of Pathophysiology (Director: J.Sos), University
Medical School, Budapest.

SOS, J.

Alimentary factors of systemic lesions. Acta med. Acad. sci.
Hung. 20 no.2&123-144 '64

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, University Medical School,
Budapest.

DESI, I.; SOS, J.; NIKOLITS, Ilona

Effect on the nervous system of the components of a cardio-pathogenic diet. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 26 no.1:
193-197 '65

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, University Medical School,
Budapest.

SOS, Jozsef, dr.

Significance of experimental cardiopathies in myocardial infarct
contro. Orv. hetil. 106 no.19:865-870 9 My '65

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Koreiettani Intezet.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652520009-1

SOS,J.

Gyorgy Gottsegen; 1906 - 1965. Orv. hetil. 106 no.23:1057-1058
6 Je '65

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652520009-1"

L 14874-66

ACC NR: AT6007393

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0019/0019

AUTHOR: Desi, I.; Nikolits, Ilona; Hajtman, B.; Sos, J.

ORG: Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University of Budapest, Budapest
(Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet); Research Institute
of Experimental Medicine, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest (Magyar
Tudomanyos Akademia, Kiserleti Orvostudomanyi Kutato Intezet)TITLE: Prevention by vitamin E of the nervous lesions caused by
triorthocresylphosphate [This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of
the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July, 1964]SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement,
1965, 19TOPIC TAGS: vitamin, central nervous system, EEG, neurophysiology,
electrophysiology, cat, conditioned reflex, drug effect, pharmacology,
organic phosphorus compoundABSTRACT:
It was shown in earlier, subacute experiments that functional changes in central nervous activity were induced rapidly by TOCP. An increase, followed by a marked decrease in the frequency of electrical activity and in the conditioned frequency of electrical activi-

Card 1/2

L 18474-66

ACC NR: AT6007393

ty was indicated by the EEG, and a rapid impairment of the established temporary connections could be noted in conditioned reflex experiments. Since vitamin E is known to have a favorable influence on TOCP intoxication, its influence on the nervous changes was studied. EEG studies were carried out on cats treated with 7 mg/100 g vitamin E before, simultaneously, as well as for longer periods after poisoning with TOCP. The treatment previous to the poisoning produced the best results, greatly diminishing the EEG and conditioned reflex disturbances. The protective effect of the vitamin was less marked and of brief duration when administered simultaneously. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 20

L-15462-66

ACC NR: AT6007429

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0040/0040

AUTHOR: Rigo, J.; Li, B.N.; Zelles, T.; Szelenyi, I.; Sos, J.

26

ORG: Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University of Budapest, Budapest
(Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet) B+1

TITLE: Effect of a magnesium-rich diet on experimental vascular changes [This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964]

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 40

TOPIC TAGS: vitamin, blood pressure, cardiovascular system, rat, magnesium, animal physiology

ABSTRACT:

Earlier studies indicated that Mg exerted a protective effect in experimental hypertension. The changes in the collagen crosslinks which arise in the rat aorta in response to D₂ hyper-vitaminosis and to a diet high in vitamin D₂ and Mg have been studied by VERZAR's method. The tension resulting from thermic contraction was similar

Card 1/2

2

L 15462-66

ACC NR: AT6007429

in the control group and in the group fed a diet high in vitamin D₂ + MgCl₂, and was elevated in the group on a diet rich in vitamin D₂ alone. In the second group, the Ca content of the aorta and the changes in the vascular wall thickness/lumen ratio in the coronary branches were studied. The Ca content of the aorta of animals on the cardiopathogenic diet was twice as high as that of the controls or of the animals on the cardiopathogenic diet but rich in Mg, the last two groups having similar values. The vascular wall/lumen ratios were 2.5 in the controls, 5.2 in the group on the cardiopathogenic diet, and 2.1 in the group on the same diet with added Mg. The experimental vascular changes caused by diet of hypervitaminosis D₂ can be prevented by feeding a diet rich in Mg. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

L 45480-66

ACC NR: AT6033363

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/01-/0193/0197

15

B71

AUTHOR: Desi, I.; Sos, J.; Nikolits, Ilona

ORG: Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University of Budapest (Budapesti
Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet)

TITLE: Effect of the components of a cardiopathogenic diet on the nervous system
[Paper presented at the symposium of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in
Budapest from 2-3 July 1963]

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, no. 1-2, 1965,
193-197

TOPIC TAGS: nervous system, circulatory system disease

ABSTRACT: The components of the complex diet S₆₅, which has the effect of the establishment of a state of excitement and increased irritability of the nervous system resulting in the development of infarctoid cardiopathy, are less detrimental when administered one by one. The complete diet S₆₅ was found to cause considerably more serious lesions in nervous function than the total of the effects caused by the components themselves. Consequently, the damaging effects are synergized, the components of the diet potentiate their mutual effects. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.
[Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

0920 1385

HUNGARY

DESI, Illes, SOS, Jozsef; Medical University of Budapest, Institute of Pathophysiology (Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyesem, Korelettani Intezet).

"The Effect of Components of a Cardiovascular Pathogenic Diet on Central Nervous System Function. Method for the Evaluation of EEG Graphs by Means of Electronic Computer."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol XVIII, No 2, Apr 66, pages 172-184.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The effect of a complex cardiovascular pathogenic diet and of certain of its components - fat and salt loading - on the electric activity of the central nervous system and on the conditioned reflex connections was studied. In addition to visual analysis, Fourier and autocorrelation analyses were also carried out on all of the EEG graphs by means of an Ural-2 electronic digital computer. It was found that, already after 5 days of feeding with the complex diet, a change could be demonstrated by means of both the mathematical analysis of the EEG graphs and the conditioned reflex studies. This change became progressively more severe later. Fat loading diet by itself resulted in slight although noticeable changes. No changes in the nervous system were produced by a high salt diet. 14 Hungarian, 16 Western references. [Manuscript received 27 May 65.]

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HUNGARY

RICO, Janos, SZELENYI, Istvan, SOS, Jozsef, Institute of Pathological Physiology (Korelettani Intezet) of the College of Medicine (Orvostudomanyi Intezet), Budapest.

"Effect of Magnesium on Blood-Clotting of Rats Maintained on a Diet Rich in Saturated Fats (Butter)"

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol 18, No 6, 1966; pp 645-648.

Abstract: Diets of different composition, all containing 40% butter, accelerated the clotting of blood in rats. The clotting time was decreased by about 30-50%, and the prothrombin time, too, was decreased by about 25%. Through simultaneous oral administration of five times the daily magnesium requirement the hypercoagulability state could be completely eliminated. 31 References, all Western. Manuscript received 20 Jan 66.

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HUNGARY

LEHOCZKY, Tibor, Dr., SOS, Jozsef, Dr., SELMECI, Laszlo, Dr., and HALASY, Margit, Dr., Stephan Hospital in the Capital (Szekesfovarosi Istvan Korhaz), Chief: LEHOCZKY, Tibor.

HUNGARY

SOS, Jozsef, Dr; [affiliation not given].

"Problems of the Establishment of Health Centers From the Time of Markusovszky (1867-92) Until Today."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 36, 4 Sep 66, pages 1693-1698.

Abstract: A historical survey of hospital construction is followed by a discussion of various aspects of hospital design. Pavilion, block and corridor design, and their use in different countries and Hungary are discussed. The advantages of double-corridor wings are pointed out. The plans of modern operating units and intensive care units are described briefly. For solution of the technical problems of feeding of the patients, service kitchens are recommended at every wing housing the wards. The lack of adequate disinfection in the course of cleaning of the domestic hospitals is deplored. The recommended route through which the laundry should be taken from wards through washing and repair is also described. Some possibilities of future requirements are pointed out so that they be taken into account in the planning of hospitals of the future. 15 Eastern European, 1 Western references.

1/1

RIGO,J.; SIMON,Gy; HEGYVARI,Cs. SOS,J. Technical assistance: SCHNELL,
Maria; JONA, Margit.

Effect of magnesium on dietary infarctoid changes in the heart.
Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 19 no.3:231-236 '63

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, University Medical School,
Budapest.

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T(t)/ET I IJP(c) JD/WW/JG
ACC NR: AI6034169 SOURCE CODE: RU/0018/66/000/002/0065/0075

AUTHOR: Bernath, Alexandru; Horovitz, Bernard; Sos, Ludovic 30
ORG: none B

TITLE: Fatigue strength of some improved types of steel alloys

SOURCE: Constructia de masini, no. 2, 1966, 65-75

TOPIC TAGS: chromium steel, molybdenum steel, nickel steel, fatigue

ABSTRACT: A report on an experimental study of the fatigue strength of three types of steel alloys: a chromium steel, a chromium-molybdenum steel, and a chromium-nickel steel. Among the principal conclusions of the study is that the temperature of thermic treatment exerts a significant influence on fatigue strength. The results have been subjected to statistical analysis. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 4 formulas and 5 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,867]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / SOV REF: 001
OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1 vmb

UDC: 669.15-194:620.178.3

0920 2724

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652520009-1

LEHOCZKY, Laszlo; SOS, Pal

Radioisotopes in agriculture. Mezogazd techn 3 no.6:28-29 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652520009-1"

DS, S. 1948

(II Obst. Clinic, Budapest U.)

"Determination of Mucin in the Cervical Mucus."

Prof. Szarka Memorial Volume 1948, (131-134)
Abst: Exc. Med. V. Vol. II, No. II, p. 856

SOS, Tivadar

Rhizonit. Elet tud 15 no.39:1237-1239 25 S '60.

1. Phylaxia agrobiologial osztalyanak vezeto mernoke.

Z/040/61/000/008/001/002
D005/D102

AUTHOR: Šos, Vlastislav

TITLE: Fundamentals of inertial navigation

PERIODICAL: Letecký obzor, no. 8, 1961, 264

TEXT: The article presents a popular explanation of the well-known principles of inertial navigation and a schematic description of the principal components of an inertial navigation system. viz., accelerometers, acceleration integrators, universally stabilized platform, computing equipment, and error compensating equipment. In conclusion, the author states that due to its freedom from dependence upon wind velocity, visibility, earth magnetism and all other external influences, inertial navigation will find ever-increasing application in civil and military aviation and astronautics. There are 16 figures, and 11 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English language publications read as follows: L. S. Reel, Doppler-inertial navigation for high performance aircraft; Interavia; Aviation magazine.

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Card 1/1

SOS, Vlastislav

Devices for inertial navigation; inertial navigation systems.
Letecky obzor 6 no.5:149-152 My '62.

2/060/62/000/006/001/002
R006/D102

AUTHOR: Sos, Vlastslav

TITLE: Navigation in polar regions

PERIODICAL: Letecký obzor, no. 6, 1962, 178-180

TEXT: Since very little has been published about polar-flight techniques in Czechoslovak literature so far, the article presents a general discussion of the individual polar-navigation methods and means, including: Selection of maps and course angle; guidance and navigation instruments; practical navigational instructions; and preflight preparations.

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There are 2 figures.
Card 1/1

Sos, Vlastislav

Planning long-distance flights. Letecky obzor 8 no.3:84-85
Mr'64.

"Flight under difficult weather conditions". Reviewed by
Vlastislav Sos. Ibid.:92

SOS, VERA

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 15 No. 1
Jan. 1954
Geometry

1/14/54
VV

*Sós, Vera. On curves and surfaces which are convex with respect to a point or direction. Comptes Rendus du Premier Congrès des Mathématiciens Hongrois, 27 Août-2 Septembre 1950, pp. 643-652. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1952. (Hungarian. Russian and English summaries)

The present paper originated in an investigation of Rényi on schlicht functions [Publ. Math. Debrecen 1, 18-23 (1949); these Rev. 11, 92]. Let g be a Jordan curve with continuously turning tangent. The author determines all the points P such that every line through P intersects g in at most two points. Also the directions are determined such that any line parallel to this direction intersects g in at most two points. Both sets are constructed by the use of the inflection tangents of g . Analogous problems in space are also discussed.

G. Szegő (Stanford, Calif.).

(3) math

b

SOS, V. T.

On some new theorems in the theory of diophantine approximations. p. 241
Vol. 6, no. 3/4, 1955

so. EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1956

Sós, V.T.

Sós, Vera T. On the theory of diophantine approximations. I. Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 8 (1957), 461-472. 16

Denote by $\{\alpha\}$ the fractional part of the real number α . For real α and positive integer N put

$$C_\alpha(N) = -\frac{N}{2} + \sum_{1 \leq n \leq N} \{\alpha n\}.$$

It was shown by A. Ostrowski [Abh. Math. Sem. Univ. Hamburg 1 (1921), 77-98] that $C_\alpha(N)$ is unbounded for every irrational α . In this paper the author answers a question raised by Ostrowski by showing that there exist real α such that $C_\alpha(N)$ is bounded below (or above). It is remarked that a modification of the proof would produce an α such that $C_\alpha(N) > -\varepsilon$ for all N , where ε is an arbitrarily small positive number: but that it is impossible for $C_\alpha(N)$ to be positive for every N .

The proof depends on an explicit formula for $C_\alpha(N)$ related to one given by Ostrowski, but in which in addition to the denominators of the convergents to α (the

2

505, VERRAT.

Hauptnenner), as in Ostrowski, the bye-denominators
(Nebennenner) also occur.

The formula is motivated by a 'geometric' interpretation
of the continued fraction algorithm, which is
stated to generalize naturally to an algorithm appropriate
to inhomogeneous problems.

J. W. S. Cassels (Cambridge, England)

2

2/2

S69. Vira T. On the theory of Diophantine approximation. In: Inhomogeneous problems. Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 9 (1958), 229-241.

The author continues the discussion of her algorithm for 1-dimensional inhomogeneous diophantine approximation [Part I, same Acta 8 (1957), 461-472; MR 20 #34]. which, as she remarks, is essentially that of the reviewer [Math. Ann. 127 (1954), 288-304; MR 15, 687]. For a pair of numbers α, β , with α irrational and β not of the shape $u + v\alpha$ (u, v integers), the algorithm gives a sequence of pairs of integers q_k, q_k' such that the lower limit of $\lambda(x) = x\|\alpha x + \beta\|$ for positive integral x is the lower limit when x is confined to be a q_k or a q_k' . (Here $\|y\|$ denotes the distance of y from the nearest integer.) [R. Descombes, Ann. Sci. Ecole Norm. Sup. (3) 75 (1956), 283-355; MR 19, 253.] The author shows that

$$(1) \quad \mu_k = \min\{\lambda(q_k), \lambda(q_k')\} < \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(2) \quad \min\{\mu_k, \mu_{k+1}\} < \frac{1}{2}.$$

for every k , the constants $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ being the best possible. She shows further, that for any $c < 5$ and any integer k there exist α, β such that

$$(3) \quad \mu_k > c$$

for l consecutive values of k . The results (1) and (2) are an
analogue to classical results of Borel about homogeneous
approximation; but (3) is a contrast since the lower limit
of $\lambda(x)$ is at most $27/28(7)!$ [Cassels, loc. cit.].

J. W. S. Cassels (Cambridge, England)

SOS, Vera T. (Budapest)

On a problem of S.Hartman about normal forms. Col math 7 no.2:155-
160 '60. (EEAI 10:1)
(Numbers, Theory of)

BIYEZIN', A.P., prof. [Biezins, A.] (Riga, ul. B. Altonavas, d.2.kv.2);
SOSAAR, V.B.

Injuries of the foot and talocrural joint; review of foreign
literature. Ortop. travm. i protez. 24 no.5:74-81 My '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

SOSARS, Vestards; ENDZELINA, M., red.; MIRONOV, A., tekhn. red.

[Foot and its diseases] Peda un tas slimibas. Riga, Latvijas
Valsts izdevnieciba, 1960. 55 p. [In Latvian] (MIRA 14:12)
(FOOT--DISEASES)

SOBOLEV, L.N., inzh.; SOSAYEV, V.N., inzh.

Conveyer for the manufacture of low-melting patterns. Lit. proizv.
(MIRA 18:10)
no.9:39 S '65.

DROC, I., pharmacist; COSTACHESCU, I., ing. chemist; TONTICI, G., ing.
agronom; SOSCHIN, N., ing. agronom

Utilization of sorbic acid for wine stabilization. Ind alim
veget 13 no.1:16-19 Ja '62.

L 64395-65 EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) JD/HM

ACCESSION NR: AP5023501

RU/0018/64/000/010/0560/0561

AUTHOR: Sosea, Ion

17

TITLE: Butt welding of bulb angle irons

B

SOURCE: Constructia de masini, no. 10, 1964, 560-561

TOPIC TAGS: butt welding, metal soldering

ABSTRACT: Describes a method of butt welding used at the Turnu Severin Mechanical Works which involves soldering of the skeleton on a plane before its erection, and points out the advantages of this system over the earlier methods; among other things, the productivity of labor is increased by 150 percent. Orig. Art. Incl.: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: OO

ENCL: OO

SUB CODE: IE

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

1/1 llc

ACC NR: AP6022115

SOURCE CODE: RU/0018/65/000/010/0587/0590

AUTHOR: Sosea, Ion; Onica, Mihai44
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Fireproofing of inflammable materials in naval construction

SOURCE: Constructia de masini, no. 10, 1965, 587-590

TOPIC TAGS: naval equipment, fire resistant material, fire protection, marine engineering

ABSTRACT: A report on the fireproofing methods and equipment used at the Turnu Severin Mechanical Works to fireproof inflammable materials used in ship construction.
Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [Based on authors' Eng abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 11 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 ✓

UDC: 629.12:667.637.4:699.81

0915 0028

SOSEDKO, A.F.

Reclamation of second-order lands of the Bayaut massif. Mat.
po proizv. sil. Uzb. no.15:271-280 '60. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Uzgiprovodkhoz.

(Bayuat region—Irrigation)

SOSEIKO, M.N.

Heavy shower in Volyn' Province. Meteor.i gidrol. no.6:30
Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Lutsk region--Rain and rainfall)

SOSEDKO, M.N.

Heavy squall in Volyn' Province. Meteor. i g idrol. no.10:37-39
0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Volyn' Province--Storms)

Sosedko, T. A.

Structure changes and changes in their properties of beryl with increased alkali contents. T. A. Sosedko [Inst. Cryst., Mineral., State Univ. Leningrad], *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obschchestva* 86, 495-6 (1957).—Beryl with high contents in foreign cations (chiefly Li, Na, Cs) are characteristic for granite pegmatites with rare earths (cf. Dorfman, *C.A.* 47, 8594a). S. examined the structure of such alk. beryls from a pegmatite with 3 characteristic zones: the zone near the contacts contains microcline, smoky quartz, tourmaline, and a green beryl (with only 1.84% R₂O), and the lowest d. and ns. A medium zone contains spodumene, albite, quartz, Li phosphate minerals, and a milk-white beryl of long-prismatic habit, and 3.29% R₂O (1.22% Li₂O). The central portion of the pegmatite shows a pinkish spodumene, clevelandite, polychromatic tourmaline, lepidolite, amblygonite, pollucite, and a rose-colored beryl with 7.23% R₂O (4.13% Cs₂O), highest d. and ns. S. adopts the hypothesis of A. N. Ginzburg (*Trudy Mineral. Musova Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 7, 69 (1955)) that the cations R⁺ replace Be⁴⁺. For all 3 beryl varieties, α_0 is const. (-9.202 kX), but α_0 increased with increasing R₂O contents, especially if the larger Na⁺ and Cs⁺ are introduced; $\alpha_0 = 9.183 \pm 0.007$ kX for the first, -9.209 ± 0.005 kX for the second, and -9.227 ± 0.008 kX for the rose-colored crystals. The decreasing no. of Be⁴⁺ cations calcd. for 18 O²⁻ anions in the beryl structures, with increasing numbers of R⁺ cations is: 2.79; 2.66; 2.47 Be⁴⁺, vs. 0.35; 0.72; 0.91 R⁺ in the 3 varieties, resp. —W. E.

AUTHORS:

Frank-Kamenetskiy, V. A. , Sosedko, T. A.

20-118-4-53/52

TITLE:

On the Character of the Isomorphism in Alkaline Beryls
(O kharaktere izomorfizma v shchelochnykh berillakh)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 4, pp. 815-817
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The beryls which are found in pegmatites containing rare earths have a varying chemical composition. The main differences concern the different proportions of Li, Na, and Cs. This problem was treated sufficiently in several publications (references 1, 2, 5, 7). Because the proportion of beryllium is decreased according to certain laws when the alkaline metals are increased a heterovalent isomorphism of the Be^{++} compared with $2(\text{Na}, \text{Li}, \text{K}, \text{Cs})^+$ was supposed (reference 2). This is made possible by the presence of tubular channels in the beryl structure. In a previous paper (reference 5) the authors investigated three beryl samples with different proportions of alkali metals by means of X-ray diagrams. A sufficiently exact determination of the lattice parameters permitted to determine a modification of the parameter "c".

Card 1/4

On the Character of the Isomorphism in Alkaline Beryls

20-118-4-53/52

of the beryl lattice according to certain laws, whereas the value of the parameter "a" remained unchanged. When the alkali proportion is increased the parameter "c" is also increased (table 1). Such a modification of the size of the cells (razmery yacheyki) of the alkaline beryls of varying composition according to certain laws does not prove the presence of mechanical admixtures of foreign minerals in this case but proves isomorphic substitutions (confirmed by reference 2). It still has to be found out what kind of isomorphic substitutions take place here. For this purpose the authors tried to determine the dependence of the chemical compounds of the alkaline beryls on the size of the corresponding elementary cells (analogous to reference 3,4). According to the standard structure formula of the beryls ($\text{Be}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{13}$) the number of atoms of the cations, which are apportioned adequately to 18 oxygen units, was computed. The computation results are given in table 2. They show that in all investigated samples the number of beryllium atoms decreases with an increase of the quantity of alkali metals quite corresponding to the laws. The other components are

Card 2/4

On the Character of the Isomorphism in Alkaline Beryls

20-118-4-53/61

preserved in more or less permanent quantities. Moreover, table 2 shows that the variations in the composition of the alkali beryls are also connected with the replacement of aluminium by iron, magnesium and titanium. Figure 1 shows quite clearly that the increase of the parameter "c" of the alkali beryl lattice is connected with the increase of the average radius of the Al-Be layer in the beryl structure. In other words: here we see clearly that a small beryllium ion is replaced by large alkaline ions. The mechanism of such a replacement contrary to classical crystallo-chemical conceptions can be explained as follows: most certainly such a type of isomorphism occurs here which is combined with a substitution and a transposition (reference 6). It may be assumed that at the substitution of the beryllium by the alkali metals the geometry of the structural constitution of the beryl allows to place the alkali metals in the same Al-Be layer in the cavities which are limited from above and below by rings of silicic acid consisting of 6 links. There are 2 figures, 2 tables , and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

SOSEDKO, Aleksandr Fedorovich. Prinimali uchastkiye: SOSEDKO, T.A.; KOSTYLEVA, Ye.Ye., doktor geologo-mineralog. nauk; RUB, M.G., red.; SOLOMATINA, Z.D., red. izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Materials on the mineralogy and geochemistry of granitic pegmatites]
Materialy po mineralogii i geokhimii granitnykh pegmatitov. Moskva,
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhtane nedr, 1961. 152 p.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Pegmatites)

SOSEDKO, T.A.; TELESHEVA, R.L.

Chemical composition of milarite. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.2:437-439
S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Geologicheskiy institut Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR. Predstavлено
akademikom N.V. Belovym.
(Milarite—Analysis)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652520009-1

SOSEDOV, T.A.

Muscovite-cligorilase pseudomorphs according to spodumene.
Min. i geokhim. no.1:57-61 '64. (MTRK 18:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652520009-1"

LAPITSKIY, V.I.; TARAPAY, M.A.; OKHOTSKIY, V.B.; LAYKO, B.G.; FIRER, L.M.
Prinimali uchastiye: SESYUK, G.S. [deceased]; KUSHNAREV, I.T.;
PATLAN', Ye.F.; PITOSHNICHENKO, G.P.; SOSEDKO, P.M.

Ways of reducing wheel discards because of angular segregation.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.7:84-89 '64
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Zavod im.
K. Libknekhta.

YEKIMOV, M.A.; SOSEDOV, I.P.

Prevention of burns from electrolyte in workers in the mining
industry. Gig. i san. 26 no.5:58-60 My '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(BURNS AND SCALDS) (ELECTROLYTES)

SOSKOV, I.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Widely utilize observation data of the departmental hydro-meteorological network. Meteor.i gidrol. no.1:27-28 Ja 53.
(MLRA 8:9)

1. Institut energetiki Akademii nauk KazSSR, Asem-Ata.
(Meteorology)

SUSEDOV, I.S.

Source of water for rivers in Eastern Kazakhstan. Izv. AN Kazakh.
SSR.Ser.energ.no.6:94-102 '54. (MLRA 9:4)
(Kazakhstan--Rivers)

SOSEDOV, I.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Results of the approximate determination of the coefficient of
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Kazakhstan. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 11 no.7:93-100 Jl '54.(MIRA 7:11)
(Kazakhstan--Hydrology) (Hydrology--Kazakhstan)

SOSEDOV, IGOR' SVYATSLAVOVICH

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SOSEDOV, IGOR' SVYATSLAVOVICH

VODNYYE RESURSY EMBY, ULLA I SAGIZA (WATER RESOURCES OF THE EMBA, ULL,
AND SAGIZ) ALMA-ATA, IZD-VO AKADEMII NAUK KAZAKHSKOY SSR, 1955.

129 P. GRAPHS, MAP, TABLES

AT HEAD OF TITLE PAGE: AKADEMIYA
NAUK KAZAKHSKOY SSR, INSTITUT ENERGE-
TIKI.

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SOSEDOV, I.S.

✓ The chemical characteristics of the waters of the upper reaches of the rivers Tobol and Ayat (Kazakhstan, western Siberia). I. S. Sosedov and Ts. I. Slutskaya. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. SSR. Ser. Energet.* 1956, No. 11, 3-12 (in Russian).—Results of an elaborate mineral survey of the waters of the Tobol and of its main tributaries the Ayat and the Uii, involving 160 samplings made in both the wet and the dry seasons, are tabulated and plotted. The chem. char-

acteristics are extremely variable, e.g., at Village Kozyrevka on the Tobol, at the time of the spring floods with a discharge of 426 cu. m./sec., the sum of the ionic components Ca^{++} , Mg^{++} , Na^+ + K^+ , HCO_3^- , SO_4^{--} , and Cl^- is at a min. of 147 mg./l.; in late summer with a flow of 0.10 cu. m./sec., it goes to a max. of 1300 mg./l. H. J. Olla

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652520009-1

SOS E 004/15
SOSBDOV, I:S.

"Investigation of the runoff of mountain rivers in the Armenian
S.S.R." Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.1:169-172 Ja-F '58.
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

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LAVRENT'YEV, P.F.; SOSEDOV, I.S.

Vertical zonality of the sources of runoff for rivers of high-mountain regions. Sbor. rab. po gidrol. no.1:43-47 '59.
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1. Kazakhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Lavrent'yev). 2. Institut energetiki AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Sosedov).
(Dzungarian Ala-Tau—Runoff)

SOSEDOV, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

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(MIRA 13:9)

(Kazakhstan—Runoff)

SOSEDOV, I.S.; FILATOVA, L.N.

Results of observations on evaporation from the snow cover in the
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SOSEDOV, I.S.; HOLDYREV, B.M.

Map of the annual average runoff of eastern Kazakhstan rivers.
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Altitude water gauge observations on Lake Balkhash. Trudy Kaz.
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(Balkhash Lake--Hydrography)

SHUL'TS, V.L., otv. red.; GAL'PERIN, R.I., red.; SOSEDOV, I.S.,
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[Problems of the hydrology of Kazakhstan] Voprosy gidrologii
Kazakhstan. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kaz.SSR, 1963. 101 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Alma-Ata. Otdel geografii.

SOSEDOV, I. S.; SEVERSKIY, I. V.

"On hydrological role of snow avalanches in the Northern versant of the Zailiysky Alatau."

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001652520009-1

KV-BELOV, T.S., MURMAGAMBEKOVA, L.S.

Variations of annual stream flow in eastern Kazakhstan. Third
Ctd. geog. AN Kazakh. SSR no.11:19-40 '65. (VZ84 16:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652520009-1"

SOSEDOV, I.S.; FILATOVA, L.N.

Methods for the study of snow cover on the mountains. Trudy
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Effect of the orientation of slopes on the infiltration of
snow waters in the forest-meadow belt in the northern slope
of the Trans-Ili Alatau. Trudy Otd. geog. AN Kazakh. SSR
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Methods for the hydrologic study of the mountains regions
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63-88 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

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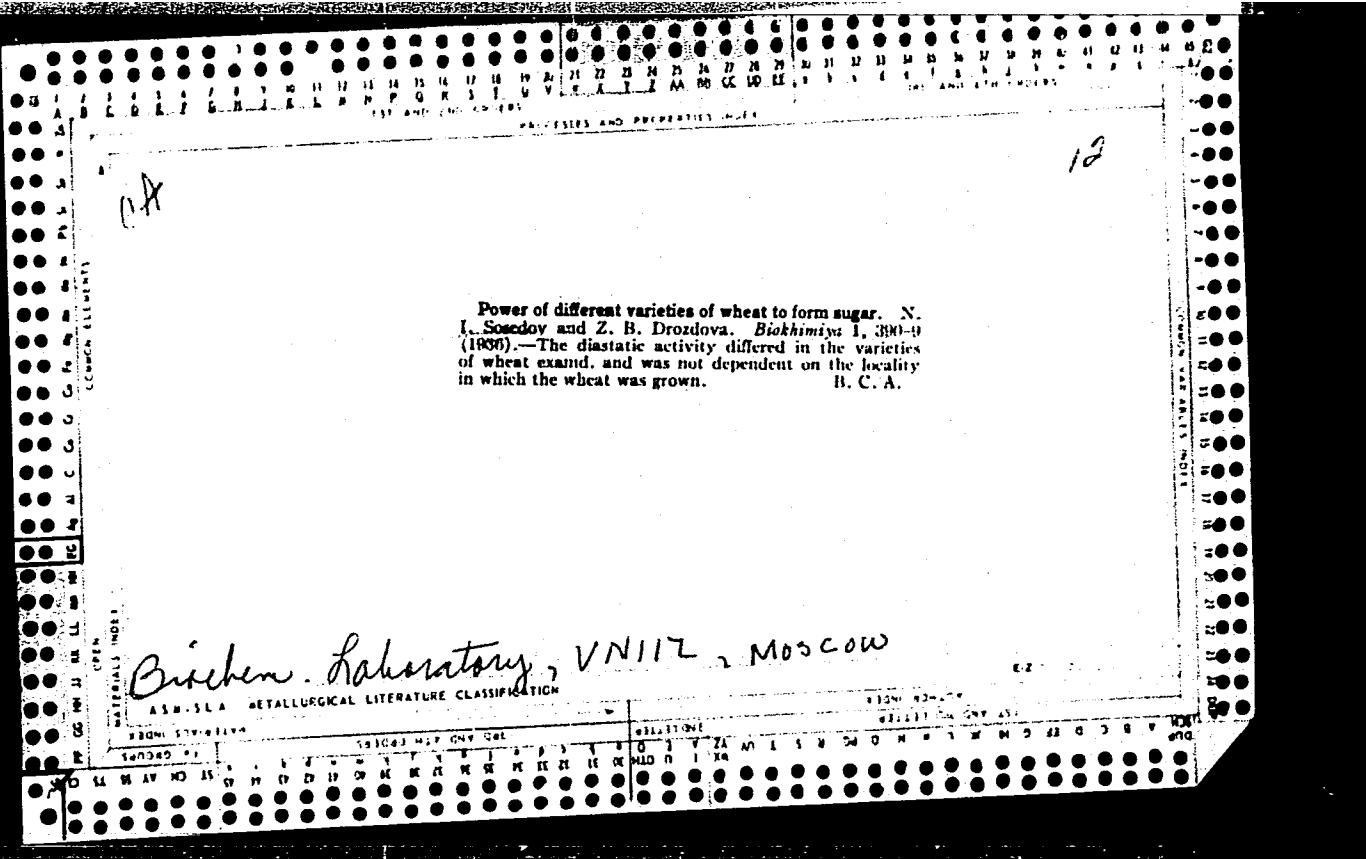
PONOMAREV, V.V.; SOSEDOV, N.I.; ALEKSEYEVA, T.A.; DROZDOVA, Z.B.

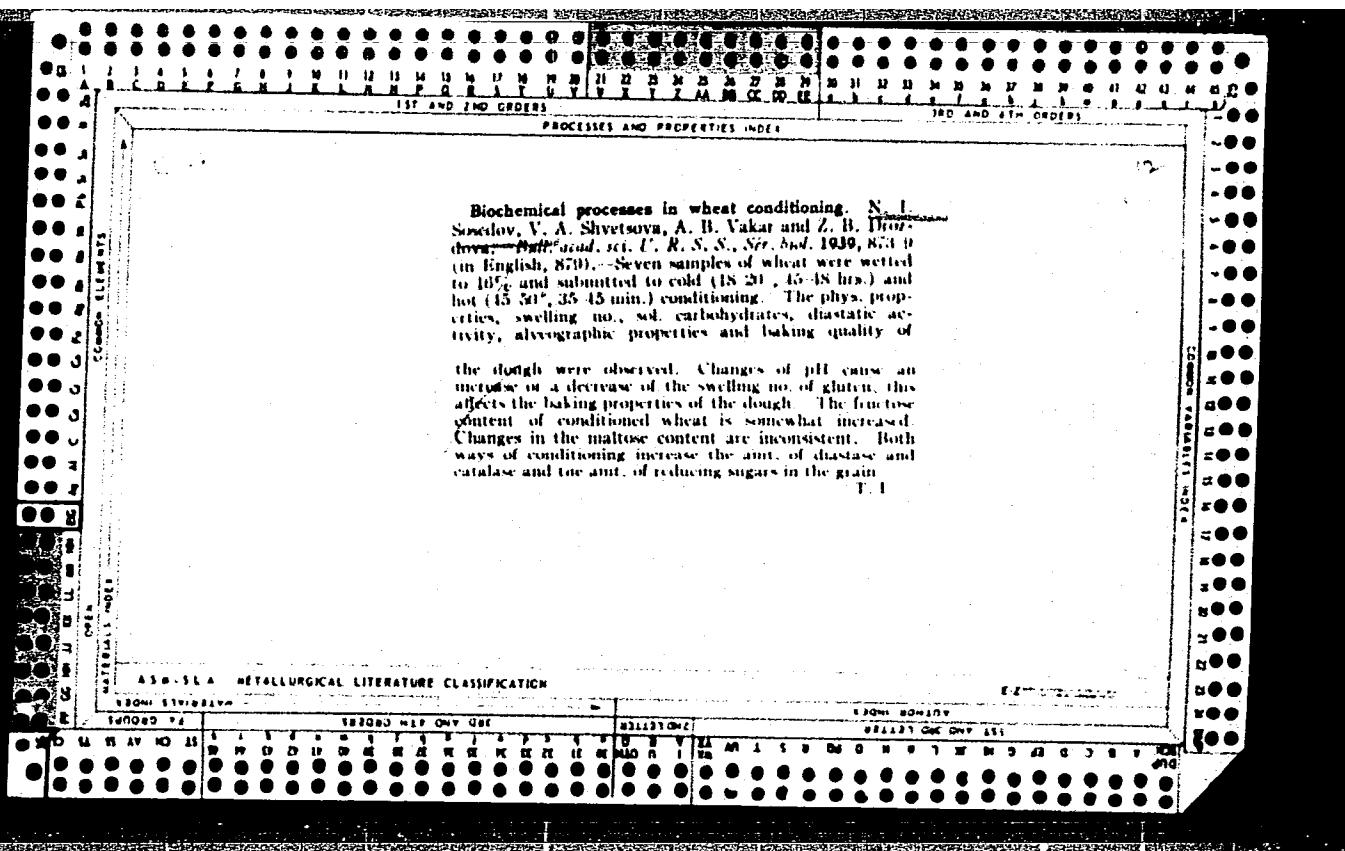
Combustion heat of gluten proteins with reference to the
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(MIRA 15:2)

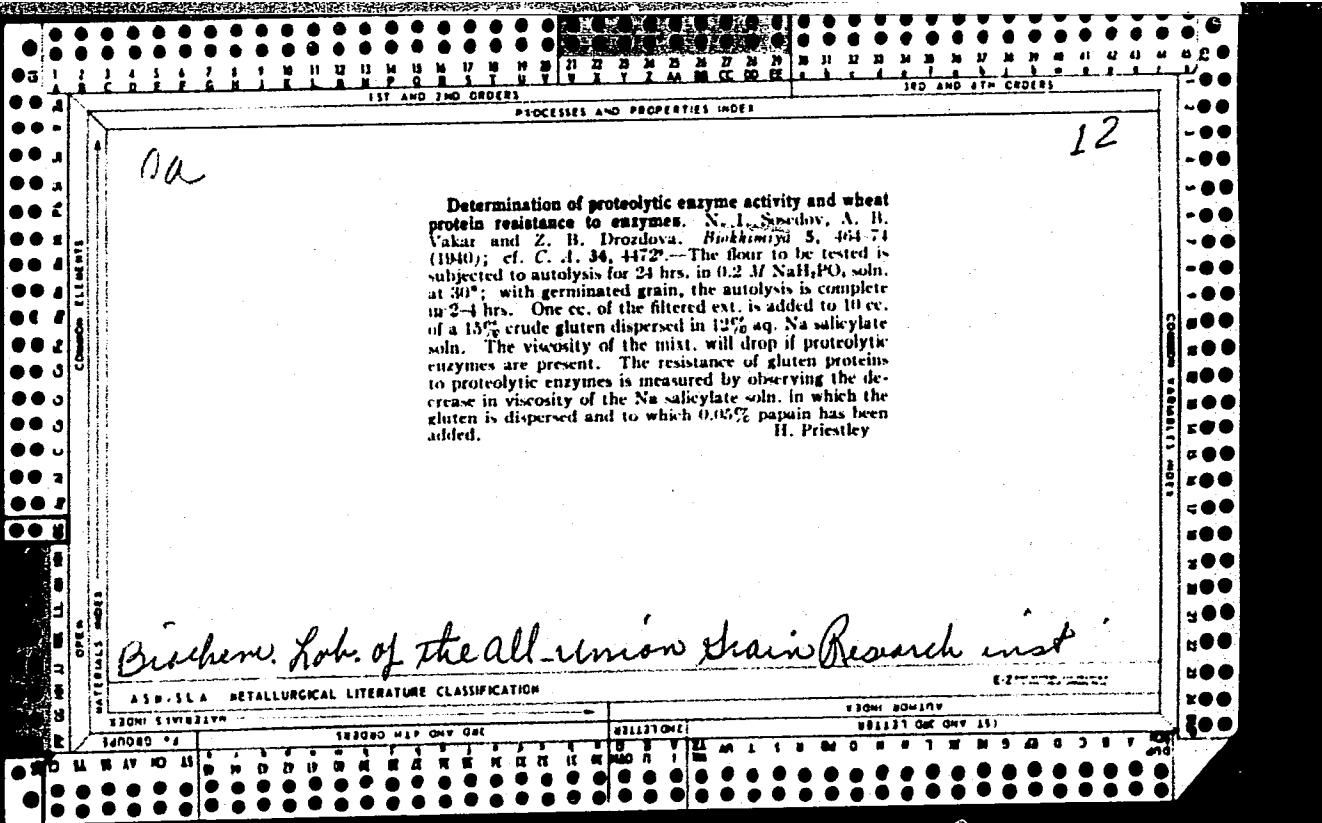
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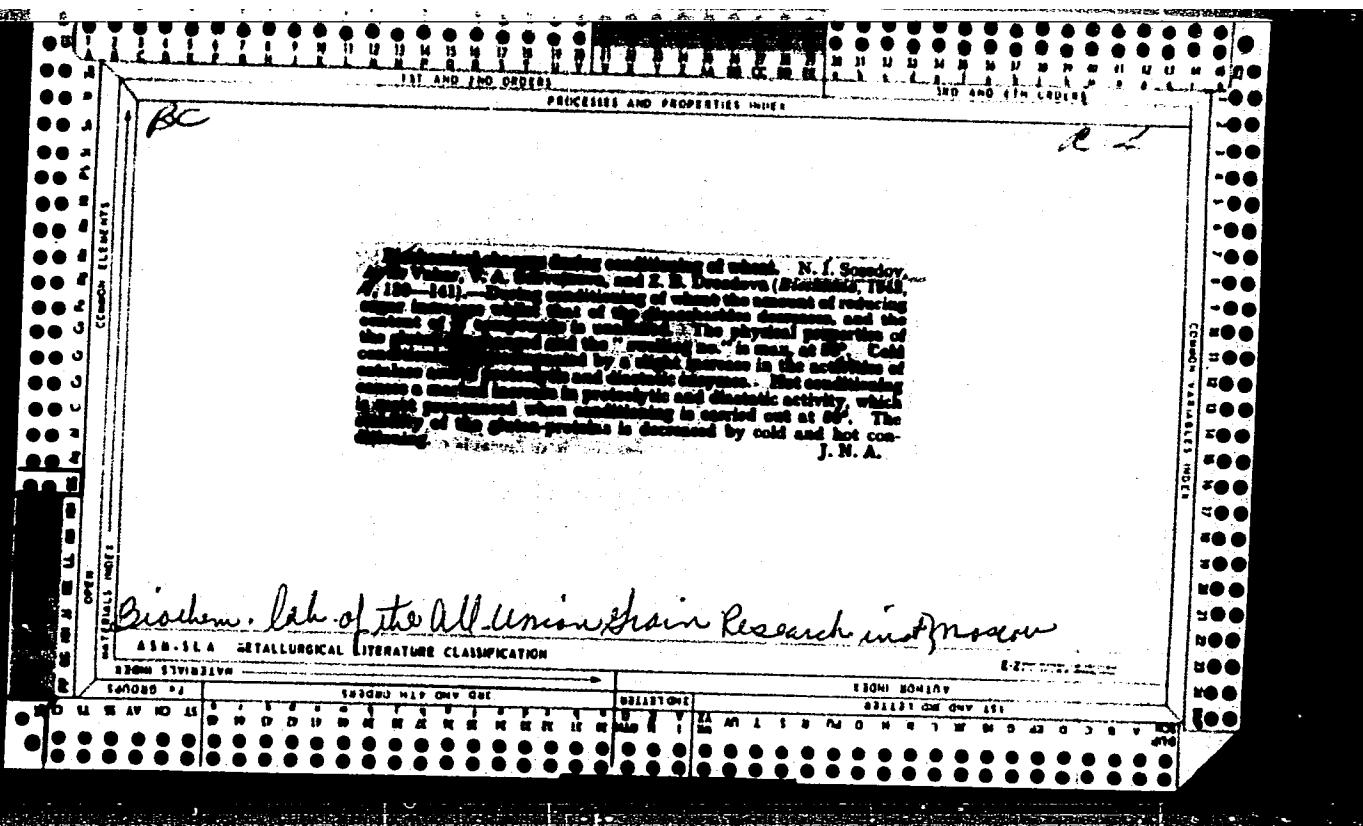
SOSEDOV, N.I.

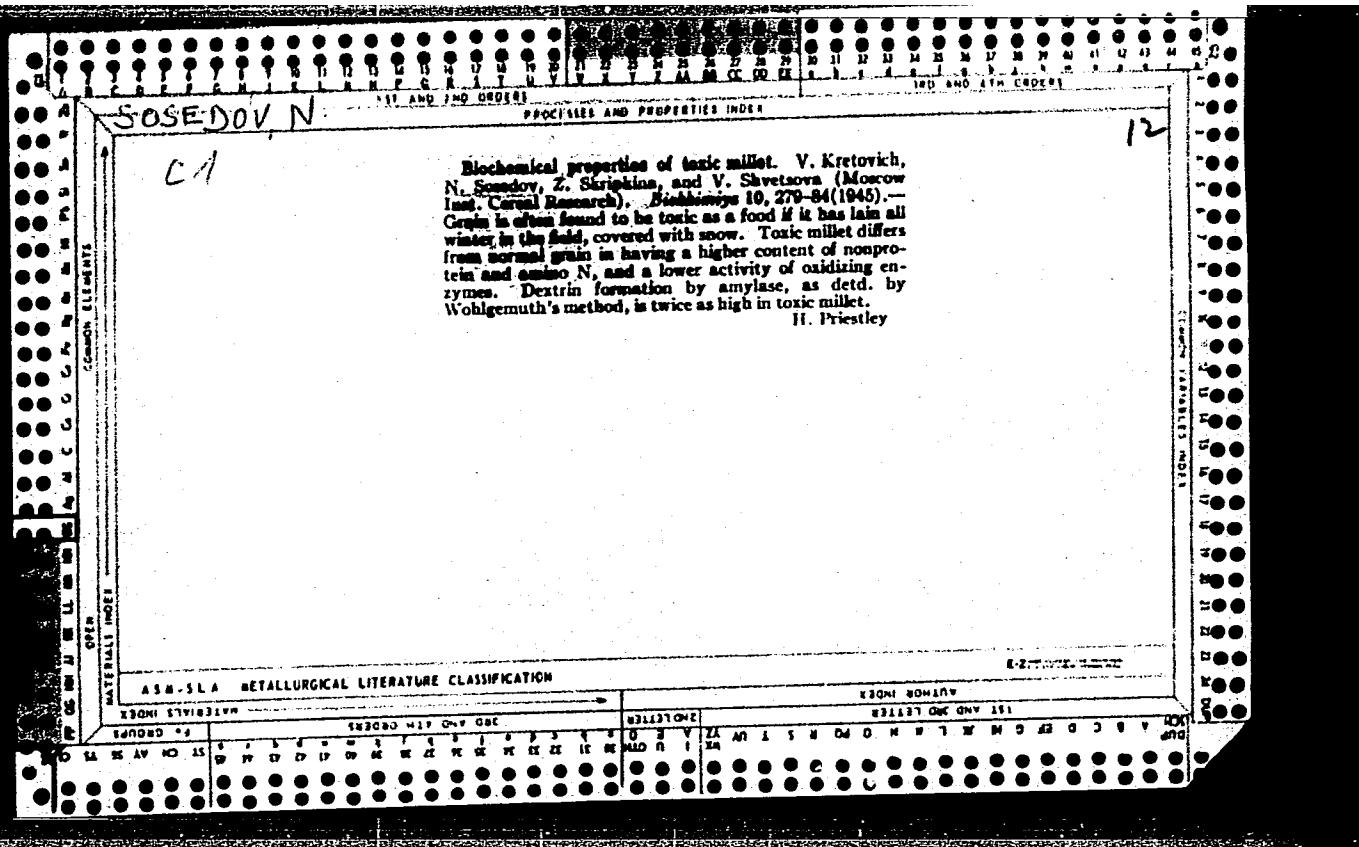
The sugar-producing ability of different types of grain.
N.I. SOSEDOV, and Z.B. DROZDOVA, (BIOCHEMICAL LABORATORY, VNIIZ, MOSCOW)
vol.1, no.3, p.390, 1936











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Mbr. (?), All-Union Sci. Res. Inst. Grain & Products of Its Processing, -cl949-. Mbr.,
Inst. Biochemistry im. Bakh. Dept. Biol. Sci., Acad. Sci., -1945-; Mbr., All-
Union Inst. for Grain Res., Moscow, -1945-. "Biochemical Properties of Toxic Millet,"
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37500. SOSEDOV, N. I. i DROZDOVA, Z. B. Vliyaniye razlichnykh usloviy teplovoi sushki na kachestvo pshchenitsy. Trudy vseksoyuz. Nauch.--Issled. in-ta zerna i produktov ego pererabotki, Vyp. 19, 1949, s. 66-75.--Bibliogr: 11 nazv.

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flakes and embryonic flour," In the symposium: Soctshch. i. referaty (Izoboriz. nauch.
-issled. i-n-t zerna i produktov ego pererabotki), Moscow, 1949, p. 12-13
SOI: U-5240, 17Dec53, (Letopis 'Zurnal 'nykh Staty, No. 25, 1949).

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SC: 8-5240, 17Dec52, (litopis 'Zhurnal mykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

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SO: U-h110, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh St. tey, No. 19, 1949).

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Various methods of acceleration of ripening of grain after harvest. N. J. Sredov, A. B. Vakar, V. A. Shvetsova, and I. S. Teumin. *Biokhimiya Zerna, Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Sbornik 1, 102-79 (1951).* --A temp. of 45° is best for drying freshly harvested wheat grain for acceleration of ripening. Viability reaches normal levels in 3-4 weeks. The greatest importance is attached to the rate of removal of moisture, as lack of the latter does not lead to increased viability. Active ventilation leads to somewhat shortened ripening period. Catt. in various condens. failed to give pos. results. Storing 5-5 months at -25° severely retarded ripening, and viability rose from 40 to 60%. G. M. Kosolapoff

1. SOSEDOV, N. I. VAKAR, A. B. SHVETSOVA, V. A. TEUMIN, L. S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Grain
7. Various methods for accelerating the postharvest maturing of grain. Biokhim. zerna no 1 '51
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

SOSEDOV, N. I.

Moisture determination in individual seeds. N. I.
Sosedov and V. A. Shvetsova. Trudy Vsesoyus. Nauch.-
Issledovatel. Inst. Zerna i Produkt. Pererabotki 1953, No. 25,
5-10; Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim. 1955, No. 1370.—
Moisture in seeds varies between 8 and 10%, and is due to
differences in the intensity of respiration, which in turn is
due to differences in the degree of ripeness of the seeds.
B. S. Levine